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DAILY RECORD UNION SERIES.
{ VOL. XXVII.—NO. 2218.

FRUIT CULTURE.

ITS GROWING IMPORTANCE AND SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA.

Some General Directions Concerning Preparation of Ground, Selecting Trees, Planting, Cultivation, Etc.

(Written for the RECORD-UNION by Robert W. Strong & Co.)

raising more fruit than formerly. Where it in times past was looked upon as a luxury, it is now regarded as an article of regular diet, possessing nutriment of the same as meat, and in fact is largely taking the place of meat. The high price of the latter is increasing the consumption of fruit. Fifty and sixty years ago, the cost of fruit was high in Europe and the Western States, but instead of such results, fruit is bringing better prices, and finds a more ready market than it did then.

CAUSES FOR LACK OF SUCCESS.

This industry, which had but a very small beginning some thirty years ago, now bids fair to be the paramount interest of the State at no very distant date. Most of the men who first began fruit-raising in California were amateurs in the business, and those among them that were acquainted with the business in other States and countries soon discovered that the climate, soil and surroundings here were so different, that their former knowledge was of very little value to them, and they had to experiment and learn, by practical and new experience, as from the beginning, those things wherein the former theories and practices failed and other methods were required. Enterprising men at once commenced importing from all parts of the world the varieties, etc., considered best in the several States and countries from which they came. Our men have a cosmopolitan population, made up from the most thoroughgoing and enterprising from all parts of the world, made it comparatively easy and quite natural to gather together here the largest and most complete assortment of all kinds and classes of fruit trees and vines ever collected in one country. Another feature and fact which naturally aided in gathering together this large variety is the following:

VARIETIES TO BE SELECTED.

There are some old, standard varieties that succeed almost everywhere, and are safe to plant for profit. These have not been imported from seed, but this State that seems to be peculiarly adapted to most of them.

The first step is a proper selection of soil, locality as to shipping facility, etc. Next, to select the right fruits for the soil, climate and market, etc. Then the ground must be prepared thoroughly, planted properly, and afterwards receive the necessary and intelligent care to insure a good crop. The varieties find out what has succeeded in that locality or similar locality and climate. Obtain all the data you can relative to the best fruits to plant in that particular locality. Get your trees from a responsible nurseryman, and one who has a reputation to maintain.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND PLANTING.

Is of the next importance. Prepare the soil well by deep plowing and cultivation, and dig large holes, not less than three feet in diameter and four feet in depth, and leave a good depth of soil to admit the tree to stand way inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Plant carefully, and do not forget to cut the tree back well when you plant it. The best dug holes in the nursery have been robbed of half or more of their feeders in taking them up, and should be cut off. More people fail at this point than any other. They dislike to cut off the beautiful top, and consequently leave the brush all on, and expect a half root to support a whole top; but it cannot do it, and a dead or at least a sickly tree will result.

Plant the tree in the hole, and fill in the lower stratum, the earth being allowed to cover the root ball, and it is sunk within the first to a depth of 1,250 feet. I was boring for artesian water, and at 844 feet I struck it. The seven-inch pipe yielded a good supply of good water, but I wanted

ARTESIAN WELLS.

FLOWING OF WATER AND GAS FROM SUBTERRANEAN SOURCES.

A Glance at those Opened in the San Joaquin Valley—Depths, Temperature and Volume.

(Written for the RECORD-UNION by C. Z. Grunsky, Assistant State Engineer from personal reports to the State Engineer.)

During a visit to that section on December 9th, which day was cold and foggy, I gratefully accepted the kind invitation of Cutler Salmon, who lives in San Joaquin county, two miles southeast of French Camp, to step in and sit down by the fire while he told me about his well. I entered the house, which, though plain and plainly furnished, gave evidence of the desire of its occupants to live comfortably. While seated before an ordinary parlor stove, I was requested to note the peculiarity of the system of heating. Throwing open the doors of the stove, the proprietor revealed in the place of a grate filled with hot coals and an ash pit beneath, simply a rectangle of gaspene, with a crosspiece, and burning from small holes in the pipe a large number of small jets of gas.

SUBTERRANEAN GAS AS FUEL.

"You see I can regulate my fire," said Mr. Salmon as he, without rising from his seat, turned the throttle valve in a supply pipe. Even in this favored country many thousands have failed to make fruit-growing a success, and many thousands more may fail to make it profitable in future. We must, if we would, make it a success that the cost of production is high. We have many evils to contend with, among which are insect pests of numerous kinds; but the greatest trouble usually is ignorance. It is as absolutely necessary for a fruit-grower to understand his business as it is for the engineer or manufacturer to understand his. The first step is a proper selection of soil, locality as to shipping facility, etc. Next, to select the right fruits for the soil, climate and market, etc. Then the ground must be prepared thoroughly, planted properly, and afterwards receive the necessary and intelligent care to insure a good crop. The varieties find out what has succeeded in that locality or similar locality and climate. Obtain all the data you can relative to the best fruits to plant in that particular locality. Get your trees from a responsible nurseryman, and one who has a reputation to maintain.

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TO INCREASE THE FLOW.

In order not to detract from the beauty of the tree, which is now a low, straggly, poor quality, I should have found, I decided to go deeper with a four-inch pipe, instead of covering the seven-inch pipe. At 1250 feet I was rewarded by a copious flow of water. It proves to be fit for use in the house, as you perceive by its taste. My well-borer, to save the expense of a second well, has cut a strait through the seven-inch pipe, and has a diameter of seven inches, and brings water from a depth of 44 inches; the other has a diameter of four inches, and is sunk within the first to a depth of 1,250 feet. I was boring for artesian water, and at 844 feet I struck it. The seven-inch pipe yielded a good supply of good water, but I wanted

TESTING THE GAS.

Again, by means of an inverted coal oil can with an open tap and holes in the bottom, it was found that the gas would burn with a steady flame from these holes, and I at once had the gasometer arranged as you see it to day. The pressure of the water above the lower edge of the gasometer is sufficient to force it into the house, and now I am knocking the man who lit it off from his perch on the ladder.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE PREPONDERANCE OF WOMEN AS PUBLIC INSTRUCTORS.

Relative Adaptability for Teaching—In sufficiency of Wages—Quality, Not Price, Should Govern—Etc.

(Written for the Record-U on by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wm. T. Welcker.)

Time was when the instruction of the young, outside the family circle, was mainly in the hands of men. But gradually a change has been going on in this particular, and through gradual, the change has been by no means a slow one; and now the preponderance is in many places heavily the other way. In the United States, as appears by the latest reliable authority, the number of teachers in the public schools is 236,019, and of these the women are 129,400. In the following States the sexes are distributed among the public school teachers in this proportion: Nevada, male, 52; female, 143. California, male, 1,114; female, 2,816. Connecticut, male, 573; female, 2,146. Maine, male, 1,344; female, 3,453. Massachusetts, male, 922; female, 6,411. New York, male, 5,461; female, 15,049. While in the City of New York the numbers are 3,250 ladies, and the men are 485. In the City of San Francisco the female teachers are 624 in number, and the men 63. It is not a matter of regret that a large proportion—a proportion extending even to a considerable majority of the teachers—should be women. The profession of teaching is one in which women may and do find a natural and befitting place. Here there can be no question of "women's rights" no room for the reproach of "strong mindedness."

WOMAN IS A NATURAL TEACHER.

She is ever the first teacher; she is ordained of God. And at a period of life when the world is in a state of the highest order, the most delicate, most momentous in results either good or ill, accordingly as the work has been done, wisely or unwisely, she is by the verdict of all ages, the only competent teacher.

During infancy and the earlier years of childhood the foundations of character are laid. Nearly all the traits of character, to be well finished in their lives have learned that their greatness was due to the teaching of their mothers. So, when the child emerges from the home and appears at school, it is the verdict of experience that he should find into hands of woman to guide and to instruct. After the child has somewhat matured, after the character is well established, and the intellect trained, the work may be carried on by men. But it is a very rare thing that a man is found fit to be a primary teacher. This arises from a difference in the mental and moral constitutions of the two sexes. I will not stop here to examine into this constitutional difference. Meanwhile it may be worth while, while passing on, that there are no men who are ever good primary teachers, and that all women are not necessarily such. Mention has been made of the great

PREPONDERANCE OF FEMALES.

In the profession, Both sexes should be well represented among the teachers if the education is to be symmetrical. Those very constitutional differences of character, to which reference has been made, as being so beneficial in their play at different periods of the instruction, have become, to an extent, a sway in the first degree. This may produce educational results distorted, characters one-sided. Hence the work of education should be carried by both men and women distributed, and for henceforth, a title of honor.

One conjecture in vain as to how these could ever have been sought of reproach in being a school teacher; there could be reproach in assuming the character when unworthy or incompetent.

THE TITLE OF "SCHOOLMARM."

Doubtless it is originally intended as a reproach; but the lady teachers wisely accepted and assumed the name, and by so doing have extracted the sting completely. In fact, no one of the hesitates to proclaim that she is a schoolmarm, a dame, a matron, and for henceforth, a title of honor.

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RIGHTEOUS AND EQUALITY.

And now we come to the question of reward. The pecuniary reward all over the Union is inadequate. It is true that as yet it is greater on this coast than in the East, but the difference is not so great everywhere. The fact has been commented that the number of men engaged in teaching is lamentably too small. The women seem to be running them out. The men say and feel that there is no career for them in the profession. The consequence is that they teach only long enough to give time to study medical ethnology, and prepare for some other pursuit. Their work is with body, mind, and soul; their work is for this world and for the next; the results of their work are well done and fully done. The men are not so good as the women.

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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

(Translated for the RECORD-UNION by Minnie Swee-
ney from a German of Bettina Wirth, in "Ueber
Land und Meer.")

Not far from a city in that region of Switzerland which is not at all renowned for picturesque beauty nestles a little old castle, surrounded with four towers. Its quaint court and garden are hidden from the gaze of passers-by by a high wall. At sunset the jays swarm about the eaves and chatter busily, as though they were giving the history of the place from the very beginning. This has been their custom for so long, that the country people all call the castle "The Rookery." It had long lain tenanted, and its owner almost despaired of ever finding an occupant who would be brave enough to ignore the tales of ghosts, and lights, and other mysterious happenings which the peasant around about were wont to tell to the many inquirers who came with a view to renting the place, remarkable for cheapness and elegance. But at last a day dawned which more than fulfilled the wildest dreams of the owner.

A young Englishman, who had spent a season in the house, was so well pleased that he bought it outright. Of course the interest of the neighborhood centered itself in him; the people about shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders ominously and watched the new-comer closely. Evidently he did not intend to keep great state in his new house; still, he was generous enough with his money; always kept a table with plenty of covers for friends from the city; had six saddle-horses, imported from England; rented the trout streams of the neighborhood for his private use; kept a yard full of rare poultry, and showed in many ways that money was of little moment to him. Under these circumstances Mr. Wyndham naturally became quite popular, even if he was somewhat peculiar; sometimes for weeks he scarcely spoke to the servants, nearly all of whom he hired from the surrounding district; he merely nodded and he was understood and obeyed, for gold is a wonderful eye-opener, and a quickener of the intelligence when used as the master of "The Rookery" it used.

On a cold wet evening in the spring of 18— an unusual bustle was noticeable at the castle. Up and down stairs hurried servants, not in the cheerful confusion which waits on the preparations for enjoyment, but with consternation and excitement printed on every face. As the butler admitted the doctor, he said he was called not to attend the master of the castle, but a visitor who had been there two weeks and who, in a foolish attempt to show himself a superior horseman, had sustained serious injuries. The doctor was shown upstairs, and the household gathered about the great fire-place in the kitchen to recount the circumstances of the accident and to repeat the old tales against the good name of the castle. Presently the doctor left the house, and the news was brought to the circle about the fire that the injured man would pass away before dawn.

Up stairs only his valet waited in the ante-room of the sick-man's chamber, to assist, if necessary, the young master. He the master, stood spell-bound, at the bed-side; in the dim light he could see that his master had been stricken with a fit of pain, and that his face was deathly pale. He clasped his hand and nodded acquiescence to the fatal question. With a happy smile upon his whitening lips the dying man motioned to his coat, from which Wyndham took some papers. There was a note, and handing it to Wyndham said, "In this you will find the address of my wife and daughter; after a year, open the letter—send a notice of my death to Lorin, my lawyer, in Paris—many thanks—your hand."

At that moment the doctor appeared at the door, and saw Wyndham bending over the dead. * * * * *

A month later found Wyndham on his way to England. "The Rookery," bright in all the charms of the advancing spring, had become hateful to him. Leaving it in charge of the servants, went away, to drown his new sense all memory of the man whose name, because in the first assumption of his youth he had led him to his death. Oh, no! He must not die and take the peace of a whole life with him. Yet as he gazed, inexpressible pain touched every feature of his fine, manly face. Often, tired with anxiously scanning the features of the unconscious man, he would let his head fall listlessly forward on his breast, but, at the slightest sound, he would start, and helpless and dumb, renew the fixed look of despair. He felt the man's blood on his hands. Yes; he, who would give his life to ease the pain of any human creature, who every day spent his substance for the poor, was guilty of the man's death, because in the first assumption of his youth he had led him to his death. Oh, no!

He must not die before him! How should he pass it? He had taken passage on one of the fine steamers that ply between Cairo and Dover, and now, looking out of one of the deck-rooms, he saw the steamer saloon, hoping the storm might cease and allow him to go on deck.

"Who then," said Wyndham, "are all the young people who met us at the station?" The boy looked at each other and then, with a laugh, again Esther looked up shyly, and, with each other, they both burst into a hearty laugh.

"Then Mr. Wyndham's children do not leave their home when they marry?"

"Oh, yes," said she, laughing now herself. "But, you see, grandpa has fifteen children; he has five sons and ten daughters."

"Yes, he has," said Esther, "and he has a son in each and all of his daughters."

The young man laid his book aside and extended his hand. He was glad to meet such a pleasant companion, for pleasant he certainly was. One could not resist the attraction of the kindly face and venerable flowing beard of the speaker. By a thousand signs he recognized the other Wyndham.

After the old gentleman had arranged his coat, he seated him in a large, handsome and spacious, with gorgous wings and high turrets—a noble old pile.

"This is the dear old place, my home," said he with gentle pride. They found nearly all of the household assembled in the large study, and the master of the house, who was the admistration of the country side, the dashing Fenton, who had never seen a woman of his own country, was seated at the piano.

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son and the hero of many a romantic story. In this false position I won the heart of the daughter of an ancient English family. Her father was the only one whose friendship I had failed to gain. I could not satisfy or please him, so I refused to present my suit to our marriage until "My Lady," as I was wont to call her, declared she could not live without me. Reluctantly he consented; he fixed upon her a certain allowance, ample sufficient for her own needs.

"I loved my gentle, well-tempered wife, but I was really determined to make myself worthy of her. I tried to do better, and to keep up the glamour of the court days. It was successful. To show her confidence in me she intrusted me with the management of her money; upon this, with economy, we were able to live comfortably. We wandered about Geneva, all at once my wife desired her money, for purposes of which, she said, I must remain ignorant awhile. For words I would not have her know of my duplicity. What was I to do? Alas! for my lack of moral courage. A thought flashed across my mind, and I said to myself, "I must master in my own house, and anyone I bring is welcome. Besides, you are just the man to be liked for yourself; you don't need a papa's recommendation. Well, it decided. At Dover get your baggage checked for Nunham Priors."

What a reception they received! Such a crowd stood waiting at the station that Wyndham thought most of the passengers would get off here. There were about fifty persons and a long line of vehicles. To his surprise he discovered that all came to meet his friend. Mr. Bothwell stood upon the steps of the coach and a dozen voices called out, "Good-morning, Mr. Wyndham." He was confused at the sight of so many heads and hands that he quite forgot his value. Mingled cries of "Grandpa," "Uncle," "Papa," and "Grandad" almost deafened him.

"Oh, the organ has a wonderful tone; Mr. Bothwell's grandfather had it brought from Italy one hundred and fifty years ago. No stranger ever neglects to hear it." Are you the organist?" asked Wyndham.

"Oh, no! our schoolmaster is the organist. Poor fellow! he has been sick for a few days, and worries himself thinking that there will be poor playing for services to-morrow." "What could I get in?" said Wyndham. "I did not answer. He took her hand, and then picking up her hat placed it on her head. His eyes were full of tears. She looked at him and threw herself into his arms. Only a moment they stood, and then went to the house together.

Esther was strangely quiet that evening when he was walking along the beach, musing sadly. At last, with an impatient sigh, he turned homeward. As he descended the hill he saw a figure coming toward him. His heart seemed to beat the words, "It is Esther." Powerless he stood in the shade of the trees and waited. She came along, swinging her hat by its ribbon. "I have admitted her situation on that rock, near the sea, a hundred times; is there anything of special interest in the interior?"

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SACRAMENTO.

Annual Exhibit of the Trade of the City.

Our Industrial, Business and Educational Statistics.

Business of the City Advances \$4,894,225 Over 1882.

Aggregate for 1883, \$46,596,100, Against \$40,701,875 for 1882.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE VALUES.

Twelve Per Cent. Increase in Business.

Twenty-one Per Cent. in Shipments.

Reasons for the Growth and Commercial Advancement of the City.

SACRAMENTO. Capital cities are located with reference to State governments, and our State is no exception, because of natural advantages. The same causes which led to the selection of this city as the most fitting seat for the State government, and which must ever make Sacramento the political center of the commonwealth, were at last realized by her citizens to be precisely the same which led to the selection of this location, but, by the development of the railway system of California, should be availed of to build up for the city a new business, which should give her a commercial importance compatible with her political significance, and enable her to enter successfully into the competitive commercial field, and make a future in which doubt should have no place.

THE TRADE. Those men who make nations, build cities and create markets, are: First, the men who create new material for human use, either by digging it out of mines and quarries, fitting it out of the sea, or raising it out of the land—these are the producers; second, the men who transform this material into other shapes, fitting it out of the mine, or taking it into flour and bread, cotton into cloth, iron into tools and needles, and the like—these are the manufacturers; third, those who simply use these things and whose ranks are recruited from all other classes—these are the consumers; fourth, men who buy to sell, and sell to buy, who make the market for all other classes; these are the distributors of merchants—traders behind counters and desks, and traders behind neither counter nor desk. So long as there are producers there must be consumers, so long as there are consumers there must be manufacturers, so long as there are manufacturers there must be distributors. Both these classes are the others who are not merely incidental, but fundamental in the building of a nation. They are the men who are found in all the other classes—the men of head, the producers of thought; the men of talent, the mental manufacturers; the men of tact, who talk with tongue and pen—the mental distributors.

It so happened that Sacramento was in the mind of a region to be peopled with producers and consumers, and so situated as to be inviting to manufacturers, and because of these two the precise spot for the energy of the distributors. By reason of her cosmopolitan character, the severe experience of her early form, and the natural and industrial advantages of the situation, she was possessed likewise of the men of thought, and tact. These classes brought into happy conjunction, disabused of old traditions, shaken out of self-conceit and over confidence, by our combination of their interests and powers have achieved a success in the trade, which is to be desired, to the present time, in the shape of a great and rapid increase in the trade of the old to the new order of things, a fifth class took an important part—a class which is represented in former commercial systems by carriers on water and carriers by ancient methods—the railroad builders. The development of railway systems did not immediately follow the opening of the system of commerce and made them more intense than ever. The effect of railway construction upon California, and especially upon Sacramento, was no whit different from the result in other lands. The carrier class is a distinct one from all other commercial classes, and its interests are in full sympathy with all; it brings producer and consumer together, aids the distributor, and is the fifth class.

THE SIZE OF AN EMPIRE. As the fabled and favored before all nations in climate, resources, soil and the energy of her people—when a city such as ours has been thus set apart, on account of her centrality of position, as the most suitable place for the seat of the State government, it becomes the central object of criticism, and it is natural that its political power should develop. Its natural resources, establishes a wide and permanent trade, and takes its position among commercial cities, it achieves a triumph in the face of great obstacles which is indicative of great strength, self-reliance and positive business advantages. She is no longer the mere Capital of the Golden State; to that dignified position, of which she is justly proud, she adds the latter one of the second city on the Pacific coast in commercial importance.

HER COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. That Sacramento, the "beautiful city of the plains," is entitled to this position, fears no rival, invites competition, and yields not a jot or tittle to that claim, is demonstrated with such convincing certainty that it is now a matter of common knowledge. She is no longer the mere Capital of the Golden State; to that dignified position, of which she is justly proud, she adds the latter one of the second city on the Pacific coast in commercial importance.

THE NEXT ROAD. The completion of the railroads diverging from Sacramento, the city was connected directly with the seaboard and the great commercial center of the Pacific, that phenomenal city of wondrous growth, marvellous energy and fabulous wealth, which sits as a crown upon the ocean, the width of the great harbors of the world, which stretches with her souther of power over thousands of miles of sea coast, over a domain of untold wealth and marvelous possibilities, and touches with the finger of her commerce the shores of distant continents. By the same means the markets were brought within easy reach of the markets of the world and of the other cities of the West.

THE FORMER POSITION. Prior to that event Sacramento was the market town for the territory reaching northward to the Columbia, southward to the barrier mountains of Inyo and Alpine, east to the deserts of Nevada, and westerly to the mouth of the majestic river that flows here. To her made the great wealth of the Sacramento valley, the many towns in the Sierras, the busy villages on the agricultural plains, the farmers in the foothills, the miners in the gulches, the lumbermen in the mountain summits, all contributed. Here was their chief and most accessible market, here they poured out their plenteous wealth, and here they found a market in the light of the past of other cities, east with the riches bearing in her lap, and closed her eyes to the inevitable which the future held plainly to view. So ingrained was the confidence and belief that Sacramento would hold by persistency ten to the possible, and by persistency won from the great part of California forever, that even to this day there are not wanting men so color-blinded that they fail to see the fictions position she occupied; who are still oblivious to the truth and still bewail the means which stripped the city of all its natural and relative grandeur. Such still fail to see that the days of old have gone, that new methods of transportation, new means of intercommunication, and more certain and rapid means of transit, have worked a revolution demanding the enforcement of the true laws of business, the adoption of new methods of commerce, the employment of new measures of commerce. The statistics of the market are as little as the laws of nature; the basic decrees of commerce are as unchangeable as the effects of the Supreme Power; they are born of natural causes; they produce natural and everlasting results. While trade and tradition are the pillars of business, and business transactions of every kind, they must rest upon firm foundations.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. Is never achieved by accident—it is always the result of convenience and true economy. Sacramento's former position was that of circumstance, accident and temporary necessity; when the circumstances were removed, the city was left to the piles by the railroads, the necessity reduced by competition, Sacramento stood face to face with her fate. She could no longer command her trade; she must seek it. Commerce floundered in a seemingly restless tide past her doors and passed only upon the way to the West. Sacramento must have divested the stream, even in part, she must plunge boldly in and battle with the current. While pondering upon the situation, the change still went on, and the city gradually lost the supremacy she had held over the market. As the day of the conviction came the realization of the fact that she must now enter the competitive field, and do so over the same lines of transport, through the same channels of trade, by the same means of communication, which were open to her powerful rivals east of the Rocky mountains, and her apparently irresistible competitor, New York.

THE ARGUMENT OF GAIN. Is a convincing one, and if it could be shown that there was gain to the buyer, the buyer would venture. Convinced themselves that the city possessed great trade advantages, they began by representation, by voice and pen, by personal solicitation,

and by the force of undeniable price-lists to advocate the claims of the market. The older houses, already having much trade which was not likely to leave them, bent their energies to the task of aiding the new houses and of enlarging the general business circle of the city. Advertising persistently was one of the most potent means employed, and so steadily had the advertising been on the part of the city that it was firmly adhered to, therein, that now the Sacramento merchant's representations through his advertisements and business circulars are accepted without a doubt. Trade which had gone from the city has returned; self-interest has awakened to the fact that the argument of the advertising is true.

Third—Manufacturers of wagons and farm implements, buggies, carriages and all wheeled vehicles, find that goods of this class, put up in this dry climate, endure better in all other climates than those constructed where humidity of the air is great and prevalent. So, too, those who make tools and articles that are to be stored in Sacramento to benefit their goods and facilitate their trade. What is said of carriage material applies also to all classes of furniture, as regards climate influence, while dealers as well as manufacturers enjoy the advantages of direct importation of the stock and material to be full an account to the grocers and general merchants.

WHAT WERE THE ARGUMENTS? What were the arguments used to bring about the happy result which has placed Sacramento in a sure foundation? They are very familiar to our residents. We reciprocate them briefly, as we have done heretofore:

First—That for a vast area of country the Sacramento market is the most accessible, and, therefore, the most economic, so far as transportation is concerned, and that this was the first point in the argument of gain.

Second—if the prices of commodities are as low in the most accessible as in the more distant market, then in fact the commodities are cheap.

Third—That the accessible market enables the buyer the more frequently and readily to freshen his stock and keep up its assortment, and, therefore again, the most accessible is shown to be the cheapest, for celerity of movement and nearness of point of supply, all other things being equal, are important factors in the price of goods.

Fourth—The business houses of Sacramento recognize the fact that the basis of commercial economy is the assumption of the right to buy to the best advantage and sell at the best price. The market which gives broadest scope for the exercise of this right is the best market, and on the fact that she possessed this claim for her market is in great part based, for Sacramento is not only a trader, but a consumer.

Fifth—That the Sacramento merchant is not dependent upon a sister market, but is a direct importer, and buys from first hand.

Sixth—The location of the city is such that it is a natural distributing center, is near to the mountains, in the waist belt of the two great valleys of the State, advanced by quick transit in all directions, and the earliest connection by rail with the great manufacturing and selling market of the East.

SEVENTH—As time is an essential element in the handling of trade supplies, it is shown that at this point, as against all others, the greatest quantity of time is saved in the commercial business of the city.

EIGHTH—The business houses of Sacramento recognize the fact that the basis of commercial economy is the assumption of the right to buy to the best advantage and sell at the best price. The market which gives broadest scope for the exercise of this right is the best market, and on the fact that she possessed this claim for her market is in great part based, for Sacramento is not only a trader, but a consumer.

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SERICULTURE.

DEVELOPMENT AS AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

The Experiments and Legislative Aid of the Past—State Silk Culture Association—Its Practical Work—Results.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION by C. A. Buckbee, President of the State Board of Silk Culture.]

The silk industry of California is still in its infancy. Enough, however, has been done to show that there are millions of dollars in it for those who will intelligently and patiently prosecute. European silk culturists who have made California their home are enthusiastic in respect to our soil and climate. They find our conditions for silk culture preferable to Italy or France. Our freedom from thunder-storms is highly favorable to the growth and health of the silkworm. There are critical periods in the life of this wonderful insect, when a violent thunder-storm will destroy millions of them in a moment. Families in Europe, whose chief support is derived from this industry, will sometimes lose an entire brood, worth hundreds of dollars, during the progress of a sudden and violent thunder-storm. Our California culturists are happily exempt from danger on account of these electrical disturbances.

During the months of May and June, the best period for silk culture in California, the sound of thunder is rarely ever heard in any part of the State.

PAST EXPERIMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE AID.

Nearly thirty years ago the importance of this industry began to press its claims. In 1856 Louis Provost, at San Jose, commenced the planting of mulberry trees, and when the death of his partner in 1867, on silk culture, the effect of which was to induce many persons to engage in the enterprise. Another silk culture pioneer was Adolph Mueller, also of San Jose. He began the work about the same time with Mr. Provost. He continued it until 1869, when he sold his interest to Mr. Muller, a great encouragement to others. In 1869, eighteen years ago, the Legislature of California recognized the importance of silk culture to the welfare of the State by offering a bounty of \$100 per person who should plant 5,000 mulberry trees, and another bounty of \$300 to any one who should produce 100,000 cocoons. It is a small wonder that the Legislature, a member of the Legislature. If it had at the same time provided means for a flature for the purpose of extracting the raw silk from the cocoons, silk culture would long ago have become

AN ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY.

In the Golden State. But it was a work so entirely new to rulers and people at that time that the Legislature did not understand it, nor provided for it. Still, the generous offer of the Legislature was not in vain. A large number of persons were induced to plant trees and raise cocoons. In Sacramento, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Napa, Santa Clara, Alameda, and San Joaquin counties thousands of mulberry trees were planted, and in two years cocoons began to be raised in considerable quantities, increasing during the next three years until the product amounted to several hundred thousand. In 1868 W. M. Haynes and J. N. Hoag, of Sacramento, raised over \$100,000 worth of cocoons. It is estimated that 20,000 cocoons of silk-worm eggs were produced that year in California. There being no market for the cocoons, the main object of the experiment is to extract the silk from the cocoons, silk culture would long ago have become

\$2,500 for the second year, and created a State Board of Silk Culture to administer the trust. This important Commission was directed to establish a flature with as little delay as possible. It began its work in May last, too late to give all the assurance to culturists throughout the State that they needed, that there would be a market for their products, and time to gather the men who prosecuted the work. The State Board, fortunately, is not limited to any one department of the enterprise. Whatever will contribute to encourage and establish this great industry receives encouragement.

Both doing a good and growing business; it procures seeds, cuttings and young rooted mulberry trees; it is the best variety of silk-worm eggs, which it imports, gratis, or for a nominal price, in limited quantities, to all applicants. It collects and sends abroad information of great value to the people. Its bands are enthusiastic in respect to our soil and climate. They find our conditions for silk culture preferable to Italy or France. Our freedom from thunder-storms is highly favorable to the growth and health of the silkworm. There are critical periods in the life of this wonderful insect, when a violent thunder-storm will destroy millions of them in a moment. Families in Europe, whose chief support is derived from this industry, will sometimes lose an entire brood, worth hundreds of dollars, during the progress of a sudden and violent thunder-storm. Our California culturists are happily exempt from danger on account of these electrical disturbances.

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secure \$250,000 for silk manufacturing by a stock company, and a year later another company was projected for the same purpose, with a capital of \$100,000. None of these stock companies succeeded; but they called attention to the subject, and subsequent efforts by individuals met with better results. There are now

several factories in California, a State Board of Silk Culture to administer the trust.

The Experiments and Legislative Aid of the Past—State Silk Culture Association—Its Practical Work—Results.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION by Matthew Cooke, State Chief Executive Officer of State Horticultural Board.]

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OUR FRUIT ENEMIES.

PROGRESS OF THE WARFARE AGAINST INSECT PESTS.

Valuable Review of the Latest Discovered Species, with Illustrations and Successful Remedies.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION by Matthew Cooke, State Chief Executive Officer of State Horticultural Board.]

As an introductory to a statement giving in detail the additional insect pests which have recently made their appearance in California, and of the measures and remedies found to be successful for their extermination, it may be said that, although the codlin moth was brought to this State in 1871, it was not until 1875 that its appearance began to attract attention. Fruit growers did not seem to realize the danger that threatened their industry, and but little notice was taken of this invader of the Rocky mountains. It was, therefore, allowed to spread until in many cases a reduction of income warned the growers that the presence of this pest in apple and pear orchards was not a profitable acquisition. About the same time (1875), in a small area of orchard property in Santa Clara county, there appeared a species of scale insect on the deciduous fruit trees, which is said by manufacturers to be of an excellent quality. In addition to what has been received at the flature, 100 pounds of coconuts have been sent East by one of our silk raisers in San Jose. Not less than 100 pounds of coconuts were raised this year.

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Nearly thirty years ago the importance of this industry began to press its claims. In 1856 Louis Provost, at San Jose, commenced the planting of mulberry trees, and when the death of his partner in 1867, on silk culture, the effect of which was to induce many persons to engage in the enterprise. Another silk culture pioneer was Adolph Mueller, also of San Jose. He began the work about the same time with Mr. Provost. He continued it until 1869, eighteen years ago, the Legislature of California recognized the importance of silk culture to the welfare of the State by offering a bounty of \$100 per person who should plant 5,000 mulberry trees, and another bounty of \$300 to any one who should produce 100,000 cocoons. It is a small wonder that the Legislature, a member of the Legislature. If it had at the same time provided means for a flature for the purpose of extracting the raw silk from the cocoons, silk culture would long ago have become

secure \$250,000 for silk manufacturing by a stock company, and a year later another company was projected for the same purpose, with a capital of \$100,000. None of these stock companies succeeded; but they called attention to the subject, and subsequent efforts by individuals met with better results. There are now

several factories in California, a State Board of Silk Culture to administer the trust.

The Experiments and Legislative Aid of the Past—State Silk Culture Association—Its Practical Work—Results.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION by Matthew Cooke, State Chief Executive Officer of State Horticultural Board.]

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1884

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THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 132½ for 49 of 1897, 114 for 44½, 101 for 30, 100 for 53; sterling, \$4 83/44 \$5; 101 for 30, 100 for 53; 100 for 53.

Silver in London, 50½d; consols, 101 11 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 48, 12½; 4½, 10.

In San Francisco dollars are quoted at \$80 90 cents.

Mining stocks were quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, there being little disposition to make purchases on the last day of the year. Chollar and Potosi were higher. Bolle was in demand.

The stock exchange was closed for a week, and the stock brokers sold 700 and then at once at 10c.

Winnipeg stocks were at a moderate point.

Financial institutions, Saturday night.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's rail road closed down at Reading, Pa., yesterday, throwing 300 hands out of work.

It is reported in New York that Jay Gould is seriously ill.

Trouble of a serious character is anticipated to-day at Dromore, County Down, Ireland.

Another Nihilist printing office has been destroyed at Warsaw, Russia.

A Mass. Nihilist, a church at Vienna Sunday, in which several persons were hurt.

China is said to desire peace.

Mr. J. H. Crane, an old resident, died in Potomac Saturday, of cerebral apoplexy.

Fire destroyed the Court-house at Root Haven, Mass., Saturday night.

During December the national debt was reduced about \$12,000,000.

Fire last week, Amador county; loss, \$2,000.

Six thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire at Stamford, Tidmore county, Sunday night.

Joseph Hardy, sent to the Stockton Insane Asylum from Los Angeles, hanged himself on the grounds of that institution.

A young eleven-year-old boy has been sent to the New Haven asylum in Red Bluff.

A paper from the pen of Robert Williamson, a prominent fruit culturist, prepared for this number and devoted to fruit growing in California, with a recital of early experiences, the methods of preparing the ground, selecting tree varieties, setting out orchards, etc., a paper that will be found full of practical information and interest upon the subject.

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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1884

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1883—S-329 1

Place of ob- servation.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind direction and velocity.	Rain in 24 hours.	Westerly,.....
High,.....	30.25—06	32	Cloudy in 8 hours.	0	Fair
Tempeh,.....	30.49—02	32	Cloudy in 8 hours.	0	Fair
Port Canby,	30.55—02	32	Cloudy in 8 hours.	0	Fair
Kingsburg,.....	30.41	36	4—S.E.	0	Cloudy
Modesto,.....	30.53—03	48	4—S.E.	18	Cloudy
Sacramento,.....	30.47—04	44	4—S.E.	12	Cloudy
S. Francisco,.....	30.44—04	50	5—N.E.	7	Cloudy
San Joaquin,.....	30.31—08	52	1—N.E.	0	Cloudy
San Diego,.....	30.31—08	52	1—N.E.	0	Cloudy
Maximum temperature, 51.0°; minimum, 33.0. Rain at 11 A. M., 0.3 feet—a fall of 4 inches in 24 hours.					

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NO PAPER TO MORROW.

In order to give the Record-Union opportunity to enjoy the New Year's holiday, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILL RECEIVE CALLERS.

Notices of who will receive on New Year's Day have been received as follows at this office:

Mrs. E. B. Crocker will receive, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Hubbard; Mrs. J. N. Porter, Mrs. A. C. Scott, Miss Adeline Hubbard of Oakland; Mr. W. P. Dillman, Mrs. W. T. Crouch, Miss Fannie Crocker of San Francisco; Miss Garfield, Miss Sophie Stevens, Miss Elizabeth Dillman, Miss Flora G. Dillman, Miss Mary Crouch, Miss Ella Bender, of Carson.

Misses Witherly and Wolfe, of Stockton; Misses Burnham and Merkley, and Mrs. Eliza Burnham, receive with Miss and Mrs. D. Flint, 620 New Street.

Mrs. Albert Galatin, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Charles Rebin, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Jessie McFarland, Miss Nellie Pierce, Miss May Talbot, Miss Jessie Gallatin, receive calls from 10 A. M. until 7:30 P. M.

Mrs. H. C. Chipman, Misses May Terry, Jeanie and Miriam Govan, Laura and Kitie the Winkles, receive with Mrs. H. Weinrich, 1110 Powers.

Mrs. A. H. Powers, Mrs. Colonel Starr, and Misses Lotte Grunsky, of Stockton; Fannie Baker, of San Francisco; Flora V. and Mrs. S. S. Smith, Mrs. Thomas and Mattie K. Powers will receive their friends at the residence of Mrs. Powers, 1010 Seventh street, between P and Q.

Mrs. C. W. Clarke will receive, assisted by Mrs. Paul Dillman, Mrs. J. N. Porter, Mrs. A. N. Buchanan, Miss Clarke and Miss Baird.

Mrs. Mesick will receive New Year's calls from 12 P. M. to 7 P. M., as follows: Webster of San Francisco; Mrs. Mitchell, of Oakland; Mrs. A. Nicholas, Miss Dray, Miss Annie Dray, Miss Mamie Mesick, Mrs. H. M. LaRue and Miss LaRue will receive calls from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., assisted by Mrs. E. Twissell, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hodgen, of Woodland; Miss Della Wilcox and Miss Lucy Hinckson.

Mrs. C. W. Peckham, assisted by Mrs. Jeanie H. H. Hause, northwest corner Seventeenth and F streets, will receive callers.

Mrs. J. W. Armstrong will receive at her residence, 917 O street.

Mrs. William Beckman will receive friends informally at 1123 H street.

Mrs. William Beckman will receive New Year's calls from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M., as follows: the Goldsmiths, 1110 Powers; Mrs. A. L. and Mrs. George G. Gandy, 1110 Powers; Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, Miss Lizzie Bernard, Mrs. W. H. Brown and Miss Georgia Moore, of San Francisco, and Miss Jessie Gandy, of Sacramento.

Mrs. John J. McFarland, assisted by Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. D. W. Gelwick, Mrs. H. H. Iles, Mrs. Sparrow Smith, Mrs. J. W. Shunkin and Miss C. Slater, will receive New Year's calls from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., at 1110 N street, between the hours of 12 M. and 9 P. M.

Mrs. N. D. Goodell, 910 O street, between Ninth and Tenth, and her daughter, Miss Jessie, will receive calls from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., at 1110 N street, at room 12, Lewis building, J street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Mrs. J. H. Carrick, assisted by Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Bates, Miss Alice Ivers, of San Francisco; Miss Julia Bray, of Oakland, and the Misses Carrick; Ninth and H streets.

The Misses Lindley, assisted by Miss Rose, of Hunt of Woodland; Miss Alice Scott, Miss Isabella Quint, Miss Adeline Hubbard, of San Francisco; Mrs. T. W. Huntington, Misses Alice and Lotte Wiley; at residence, 1110 Powers, 11th and H streets.

Mrs. William M. Lyon and Mrs. Alice Neilson, assisted by Miss Carrie Tenant and Miss Alice Bush, of San Francisco; and Misses Marion of Davison's, at the residence of Mrs. Lyon, at the south end corner of Second and K streets, from 11 A. M. till 7 P. M.

Mrs. F. G. Twissell, at her room at the Golden Eagle, assisted by Misses Stendahl, Miss Alice, Mrs. Maryville, Mrs. J. Palmer, Mrs. William Kretschmer, Mrs. B. Strub and Mrs. H. Hauschild, of Oakland, and her daughters, Estie and Rose, will receive New Year's calls from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., at 1110 Powers, 11th and H streets.

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Mrs. William M. Lyon and Mrs. Alice Neilson, assisted by Miss Carrie Tenant and Miss Alice Bush, of San Francisco; and Misses Marion of Davison's, at the residence of Mrs. Lyon, at the south end corner of Second and K streets, from 11 A. M. till 7 P. M.

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IMMIGRATION.

THE INCOMING FROM OTHER STATES AND LANDS TO CALIFORNIA IN 1883.

The Work of Making Known our Resources, Our Unoccupied Lands, and Inviting their Settlement.

Written for the Recon-Union by Arthur R. Briggs, President of the Immigration Association of California.

One of the prominent features of the past year is the rapid settlement of the State through immigration. From Siskiyou to San Diego there is marked activity in the filling up of towns and cities, in the exchange of real estate, the building of houses, the opening of new farms, and especially in the settlement of the public lands. There is scarcely a town or city in the State that has not experienced considerable growth during the year 1883. The newspapers from all sections bear testimony to this fact, and also give abundant proof of a rapid increase in the farming population. The Immigration Association of California has done what it could during the past two years toward bringing about the present prosperity of the State. The Association was organized in San Francisco two years ago, under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city. Its object was not speculative, but to honestly advise, and give free information of the resources and advantages of the State, and especially to learn the amount and character of the lands in California yet owned by the United States and subject to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and if found suitable for settlement, to invite the immigration of farmers to make homes thereon. As the work became known it gained the confidence of men all over the State. Two hundred business men and transportation companies of San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns, have become interested in its work and are regular contributors to its support.

A LIST OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. In every county in the State was made during the first year and examination of their character has been pressed with as much speed as the funds at command will permit. The following estimate is made from the records and observations of the immigration office:

Area of California..... 98,500,000 Acres of land available for homestead and pre-emption..... 43,000,000

Area suitable for lumbering, mining and other pursuits, besides farming..... 16,000,000

Area suitable for agriculture, for general purposes..... 21,000,000

Area of lakes, bays, navigable rivers and streams, and other waterways..... 6,000,000

The plot books of the association show land subject to homestead and pre-emption entry as follows:

Counties. Acres.

San Joaquin..... 1,000,000

Monterey..... 600,000

San Benito..... 250,000

Santa Clara..... 40,000

San Mateo..... 40,000

Napa..... 45,000

Sonoma..... 45,000

Lake..... 1,500,000

Shasta..... 1,500,000

Butte..... 2,000,000

Colusa..... 235,000

Yolo..... 65,000

Tulare..... 150,000

Santa Barbara..... 150,000

Ventura..... 50,000

Kern..... 2,000,000

Tulare..... 2,000,000

San Joaquin..... 250,000

Yuba..... 40,000

Butte..... 2,000,000

Alpine..... 465,000

Calaveras..... 250,000

Merced..... 65,000

Placer..... 190,000

Amador..... 265,000

El Dorado..... 215,000

San Joaquin..... 5,000,000

Los Angeles..... 300,000

San Diego..... 2,500,000

In seventeen other counties..... 15,180,000

Total..... 47,215,000

Human beings estimated..... 1,200,000

Some of the coast county lands north and south of San Francisco were first examined, and for over a year many immigrants from the Eastern States were invited to occupy them before work was begun in other localities. Many thanks have been expressed from these settlers to the Immigration Association which enabled them to be satisfactorily settled with small expense. Many of these new settlers have written for their friends to make homes near them and they are daily arriving. Last June the BUSINESS MEN OF SACRAMENTO.

Vigorously took hold of the work and contributed \$20,000 to the fund, while the understanding was that the money should be used in listing, plating, examining, advertising and settling the Government lands of the Sacramento valley and tributary country, which includes Sacramento and all the country north excepting the coast line. Even before the first description had been provided for a list of the Government lands had been made of some of these counties and a part of them platted. There are now county maps made and completed for El Dorado, Placer, Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Shasta and Lassen counties. The lands of Colusa, Butte, Tehama and Siskiyou have been partially examined, and the estimate of available farming lands therein subject to homestead and pre-emption settlement is believed to bear out its full proportion of the aggregate estimate of Government land in the State. The prairies of some of the western plains are well suited for agriculture, and a abundance of timber for fuel and lumbering. Also springs and small streams are numerous in some of these counties. West of the Sacramento river, where water may appear to be scarce, it is learned that there is sufficient rainfall to produce general crops without irrigation, and water is found at about the same depth as in some States east of the Rocky mountains.

ON THE COAST.

On the east side of the Sacramento river is generally red, often mixed with gravel and stones, but usually very productive. On the west side of the river the lands are found to be more of an adobe character, yet exceedingly productive, and when mixed with the soil formed by the eruptive rocks of the Coast Range, become noted for their fertility. It is believed that those of farmers can find good homes here, where grain, fruit, vegetables and stock can be profitably raised. In a few places the orange and lemon have been successfully grown, though as yet it has not been proven that these latter will pay as in other portions of the State. "Almond, peach, plum, apricot, and figs will, probably, yield fair crops, and in certain localities produce abundantly."

INFORMATION AND IMMIGRATION.

There have been distributed in the United States and Europe, 100,000 publications descriptive of California, including a map of the State, a general description of the public lands, descriptions of different counties and miscellaneous publications.

These have also been received in 4,074 letters, and 4,400 postals between November 20, 1882, and November 21, 1883. The total number of immigrants arrived by immigrant trains during the same period is 47,274, of which it is believed about 20,000 went into other States, leaving upwards of 27,000 remaining in California. The class of immigration which returned East by immigrant trains, leaving the actual increase in population in the State through immigration from November 20, 1882, to November 21, 1883, as above stated. The immigrant territory shows that over 3,000 persons were registered, representing nearly 7,000 individuals. The following nations are represented: England, Germany, Canada, Nova Scotia, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Wales, Austria, Armenia, United States, Ireland, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scotland, and others.

In the countries tributary to Sacramento immigrants have been located in Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Colusa, Placer, Yolo and El Dorado. Since Oahu has been an agent of the Association with several different parties, and has sold over sixty settlers, representing nearly two hundred persons, who have gone to work in earnest, well.

clearing, building, plowing and planting and were rapidly changing the appearance of the country. Parties are constantly coming to this State as a result of the European work last summer. Some ten or twelve heads of families of these newcomers have recently been located near Redding, and others, we learn, are soon to follow encouraged by the favorable reports of these places as settled. This is one of the most promising settlements on the public lands of the State within the year about 3,000 heads of families.

A RECENT EXAMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE RECORDS OF Shasta, Marysville, Sacramento, and Stockton Land Districts shows the following entries from November 1, 1882, to November 1, 1883:

No. Acres. Pre-emptions, 1,218, 167,070. Homesteads, 905, 124,736. Other entries, 355, 109,516. Total, 3,078, 393,272.

The attention which is now being directed by purchasers to the public and other lands on the Georgetown Divide and other portions of El Dorado county, attracted by the almost inexhaustible breadth of timber, precious metals, ores, granite, lime, marble and slate, together with the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to fruit raising, farming and grazing, for which the county is noted, makes a statement of the temperature and rainfall in that region not only of interest but of special public value at the present time. Such information is also of interest for purposes of comparing the amount of rainfall in different parts of the State. The data given is furnished by the Records of the California Water and Mining Company, from records received at the office of said company at Georgetown, which place has an altitude of 2,300 feet.

Following is given the mean temperature, by months, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1884, the mean for December, 1883, being, however, only for the first seventeen days of that month:

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE IN EL DORADO.

The following table exhibits the monthly and annual mortality in fourteen cities and towns, from Diseases Recognized as Dependent Upon Local Causes, Etc.—The Death rate Per Thousand of Population.

The following table exhibits the monthly and annual mortality in fourteen cities and towns of the State by certain prominent causes, usually considered to be more or less intimately dependent upon sanitary and climatic conditions, and is compiled from the official records of Dr. F. W. Hatch, Secretary of the State Board of Health. It also gives the death-rate per 1,000 of population per annum. The period included in the report is from December 1, 1882, to November 30, 1883. The populations given are mostly based upon a carefully estimated increase over the census table of 1880, in some upon the estimates given by the reporters of mortality data. The estimates are for the first half of 1883, though the population of some of the cities, notably Los Angeles, has doubtless considerably increased since then. A more exact method would probably have been to ascertain the population of each locality on July 1, 1883, but there were no means for obtaining such desired information:

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF DEATHS AND THEIR CAUSES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES AND TOWNS OF CALIFORNIA.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND TOWNS

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

List of the Leading Establishments, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Professional Men, Tradesmen, Etc.

Following are given an extensive list of the leading business establishments of the city, including manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, and dealers of all kinds, a list of those engaged in tile professions, etc. Elsewhere in this issue is shown at length some of the very many advantages enjoyed by Sacramento as a business and trade center for the interior, northeastern and southeastern portions of California, and for the adjacent and transmontane regions. Business men, and our readers in general throughout the area named, will find it greatly to their interest to consult the directory below given, and for that purpose it should be carefully preserved.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BAKER & HAMILTON—Manufacturers Importers of All Kinds of Hardware, San Francisco, 10-13 19 Front Street, Sacramento, 15 J street, Eastern office, N.W. Wall street, New York.

GANGERS CO.—Creative Business Association of Sacramento, Valley, 1900-1901 and 1902, Importers and Dealers in all Kinds of Hardware Implementa and Hardware. Send for Catalogue. F. P. Lowell, Manager.

HELLERON, A. & CO.—Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, 217 and 219 J street, Sacramento.

HOLMAN, STANTON & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements, 211 to 215 J st., Sacramento.

F. STANTON, N. L. HOWARD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CASSELLI, A.—Manufacturer of First-class Boots and Shoes. All kinds made to order. Repairing, etc., Ninth and North, No. 215 J street, Sacramento.

HALE BROS. & CO.—Dealers in Boots and Shoes. Ninth and K streets, Sacramento.

HARPER, THOS.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Ninth and J street, Sacramento.

KERTER, JACOB.—Boots and Shoes. 420 J street, Sacramento. A stock of foot-wear kept constantly on hand, and Sold Cheap for Cash.

GILLS AND PAINTS.

CHADBROOK, J. & NICHOLS.—Paints, 204 K street, Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Wall Paper, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painter's Materials.

COFFEEY, P.—Sportsmen's Head-quarters. Between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Importer of all kinds of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Box and Gloves, Fishing Tackle, and Ammunition.

SPURGEON & BAKER.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Sporting Goods, Gun Ammunition, Carbines, etc., 10 to 115 J street, Sacramento.

BLACKHORN, HENRY.—Sportsmen's Head-quarters. Between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Importer of all kinds of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Box and Gloves, Fishing Tackle, and Ammunition.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HALE BROS. & CO.—Dealers in Ninth and K streets, have a large stock of Trunks and Valises always on hand, and will be sold for low cash prices.

PETRIE, WM. M.—222 J street, Sacramento.

Full line of Trunks and Valises.

CARRIAGE PAINTING AND TRUING.

BROWN, SIMON.—Of Brown Bros., 204 K street, (Successors to H. H. Hodge). Carriage Painter. East side of Ninth and J street, Sacramento. All work neatly and promptly done.

COFFEY, P.—Carriage Truining in all styles. Work done to end to no man in the State. In the knowledge of the art, and in doing with dispatch and at reasonable rates. Front street, between I and J.

HUNTINGTON, Hopkins & Co., 226 to 228 K street, Guns and Ammunition of all kinds.

WHINSTOCK & LU- bin.—Boots and Shoes. 210 J street, Sacramento.

WILLIAMS, G.—Importer and Wholesaler of California Groceries, 109 J street, Sacramento. Sole Importer of Sardines, Lipton's Soups, Canned Fruits, and Lipton's Cigars.

WHITFIELD, H. & CO.—Importers and wholesale Liquor Dealers and warehouse. 210 J street, Sacramento.

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WILLIAMS,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

DOYER, EDWARD, A.—Contractor and Builder, 109 Front street, Sacramento. Estimates furnished and special attention paid to jobbing. Orders left at above address will be promptly attended to.

CARLE & CROLY—Contractors and Builders, fitted up in all kinds of job work promptly attended to. Country or city, 109 Front street, between K and L, Sacramento.

VALONER, D. & D.—Contractors and Builders, 915 Eighth street, bet. I and J streets, Sacramento. The Episcopal Church, Residence, 111 Seventh street, Estero, Estero, fitted up in all kinds of work, in city or country.

CARRIAGE & COACHMAKERS.—BAKER & HAMILTON, 109 to 115 J street, Sacramento, dealers in Carriages, Spring Wagons, Travelling Wagons, Horseshoeing and all kinds of repairing done. South side of J street, bet. North Fourth and Fifth.

PEARNS, H. M.—Carriage Manufacturer, northeast cor. Sixth and K streets, 109 Front street, bet. I and J streets, Sacramento. Second street, between K and L, Sacramento.

W. WOODWARD, E. F.—Btchlayer and Contractor, Residence, 1017 J street, Sacramento, P. O. Box, 253.

WAGON MAKERS.

MELVIN, WILLIAM, manufacturer and dealer in Wagons, Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, and Wagons, of all kinds. Eastern and California work. Wagons for the celebrated Rain Wagons.

PACIFIC WHEEL & CARRIAGE WORKS, J. R. Hill, proprietor. Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Thor-o'-the-road, Carriage and Wagon Material, 101 to 123 J street.

D. W. L. FISHER, E. F. SON, G. W. WOODWARD, and J. C. GIG, and Carriage Dealers, cor. Twenty-second and K streets, Sacramento, Cal. We have a large and complete stock always on hand.

KESTLER, MARTIN, T.—Manufacturers of all kinds of Buggy and Cart express, freight, header and quartz wagons, constructed to order at the lowest rates, 100, 101, 102 and 103 North J street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

MEISTER, A. CARRELLER, Manufacturer, 109 Front street, bet. I and J, opposite the Plaza, Sacramento. Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Express Wagons, Painted, trimming and repairing done.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOING.

BENNETT, HENRY, J.—Horseshoer and Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, corner Twelfth and J streets, Sacramento.

D. OYLE, JOHN, Horseshoer, 101 J street, bet. Twelfth and Eleventh, made Horseshoeing a specialty for 27 years. We have no compe-

ters confident that his style of shoeing cannot be equalled. All work warranted.

F. BARRETT, JOHN, Horseshoer, 101 J street, bet. Twelfth and Eleventh, made Horseshoeing a specialty for 27 years. We have no compe-

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FOUNDRIES AND FOUNDRERS.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, Boiler Maker and Blacksmith, Second, between L and M streets, Sacramento.

B. AUBER, FRANK, Frasier Cooper, Metal Workers, 729 K street, Sacramento. All kinds of Buggies, Wagons, Bicycles, Draymen, Bakers, Confectioners, etc., made and repaired at lowest rates.

C. A. TUCKER, INC., works, 304 K street, Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines, New pattern power pumps. Machine shop in all its branches.

LIVESTOCK STABLES.

C. HILLIS, D.—LIVESTOCK, Boarding Stable, 109 Front street, bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento. Best turned in the market. Dr. W. W. Weller, proprietor.

PAINES STABLES.—Livery, Boarding Stable, 109 Front street, bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento. Best turned in the market. Dr. W. W. Weller, proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. AMERICAN LAUNDRY, dry-Office, 101 J street, Sacramento. Book store, 204 J street, bet. S. B. Cooley, proprietor.

BARNES, CHAS.—General Commission and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Produce, Candy, and Biscuits, 109 Front street, Sacramento. Address as above for information.

FISCH & WATSON, D.—Dancing School, members of the National Teachers of the United States and Canada. 109 Front street, Sacramento. Address as above for information.

STEAM DRYING AND CLEANING WORKS, 999 K street, J. Lang, Proprietor. Cleaning establishment of the kind outside of San Francisco. 109 Front street, Sacramento. Address as above for information.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, 109 Front street, Sacramento. Proprietor, Pacific Electrical Works, 1023 K street, bet. J and K, Sacramento. Manufacturers and Dealers in Telegraph Instruments and Supplies.

LITCHFIELD, W. M.—EX-Pressman on Trans-Union. Does all kind of drawing and drafting to the most exacting and moving a specialty. Leaves orders at 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

ACCORDIONEONS! NEW AND NOVELL STYLES HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED. E. L. HAMBLE'S MUSIC STORE, No. 820 J street, Sacramento.

GROCERIES! RIDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED IN lots to suit, wholesale and retail Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. BIDWELL & COOK, Sacramento.

P. JEFFREY, HAS REMOVED FROM FRONT AND N. streets to the corner of Seventeenth and K streets, bet. J and K, Sacramento. Inc. a fine stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. I shall be pleased to have my old friends call and see me. Groceries at the lowest price.

P. S. FRAZER, F. CO., and CO.—New and Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Household Goods of all kinds. 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CAPITAL PACKING COMPANY, Successors to H. E. BROWN & CO., proprietors, Telephone, 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento. Goods, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Ketchups, etc.; Canned Vegetables, Fish, Eggs, Puddings, etc.; Dried Fruits, Blinds, Sash, Moldings, etc. Planing, Sawing, Turning, Etc. Promptly attended to.

MADDEN, M.—Contractor and Builder, corner of Twelfth and J streets, Sacramento. Contract work a specialty.

W. WOODWARD, E. F.—Btchlayer and Contractor, Residence, 1017 J street, Sacramento, P. O. Box, 253.

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NEW YEAR'S

MISCELLANEOUS.

1884. We offer to the Trade, in quantities to suit, Wholesale and Retail, the following described line of CHAMPAGNES, ETC.

ROEDERER, MUMM, GOULET, KRUG, CREME DE BONZY and ECLIPSE.

FRENCH CLARETS—CHATEAU LAFITTE, BLANQUEFORT, CANTENAC, and CALIFORNIA ZINFANDEL.

PORT, SHERRY, HOCK (Imported), with a full line of CALIFORNIA WINES of the best vintages.

Cognac Brandy, Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

FELTER, WOOD & CO., IMPORTERS, NOS. 1016 and 1018 SECOND ST., BET. J AND K, SACRAMENTO.

AT

HOUGHTON'S, No. 815 J street, Sacramento.

GATTMANN & WILSON DRY GOODS!

NO. 601 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Have just received for the HOLIDAY TRADE a fine line of IMPORTED SILKS, BLACK AND FANCY BROCADES, DRESS GOODS, HANDSOME PLAIDS; AND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS. Also, A Full line of FANCY CORDS and PON-PONS always in stock.

AT SATINS, IN ALL COLORS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.

AT HEADQUARTERS FOR

D. JONES, SACRAMENTO, BAKER & CO., Importers of Woolen Mills, manufacturers of all kinds of Woolens, Wools, Mohair, Cashmere, etc. 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

GEBERT, JACOB, Importer, 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

PACIFIC BREWERY, Importer, 109 Front street, bet. J and K, Sacramento.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

FESTIVITIES OF MERRY CHRISTMAS
IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.Some of the Customs and Modes of Its
Enjoyment.—Carol Singing — The
"Waits"—Festive Dinners.LONDON, December 8, 1883.
Christmas here means the celebration of what is universally regarded as the merriest of holidays in what is, perhaps, in the best sense of that term, the merriest of countries. Merry Christmas and merry England fit together admirably; so when their annual conjunction occurs you may look out for fun. But the English people are religious as well as jolly, and hence you will find their Christmas festivities centering largely around their national church. Christmas Day is always Sunday with them, all mercantile business being suspended, the trains and coaches being run on Sunday hours, theaters closed, and the sanctuaries open, in most places, for two services. To those who cannot understand how it is possible to serve the Lord and go in at the same time for the good things of this life, such a programme as the above will wear a forbidding aspect. But the English people seem to hold a prettyEVEN BALANCE BETWEEN BOTH WORLDS.
About Christmas time, they do not ignore the call of the church bell, and you may be certain the dinner bell is not neglected, either. The English who have not heard of the English Christmas carols, the ringers in the village churches are already in training, and if the few rehearsals I have heard in roaming through the country are a fair sample, there will be a clanging and banging in the church steeples, and in the public buildings, answering to the bell, and village responding to village—such as will tell the minstrel air in communion from Berwick-on-Tweed to Land's End, and the people, too, unless their midnight shudders should happen to be unusually sound. In some parts their church chimes will have in their sequel a Christmas week in England, and the tones of the bells faintly echo the tones with which they ushered in the great day of bays by means of hand bells, whose squeaky notes will suggest to the objects of the serenade how cold and thirsty are the abroad ringers and how very essential to their Christmas joy at that time. The English have a love of hot punch, and one or other of these will get, for it is a time-honored and, with the ringers, a highly esteemed custom. Another feature in many parts is

THE CAROL SINGING.

The choir of the churches and chapels get together, and, with a few brass and string instruments, proceed from street to street in search of the houses of sympathetic friends, before whose doors they halt ever and sing their carols. The voices faintly musical, or otherwise, by the rendering of Christmas psalms and hymns. When good music is made the hymns is charming. You will have gone to sleep most likely in thoughts of Christmas good humor, your thoughts full of good will to all men, and you will have a day before you with the story of what took place on the first Christmas morn upon the plains of Bethlehem, and waking slowly to the sound of sweet song, rendered all the more entrancing by the darkness upon which your eyes open, your first impression will be that this joyous scene will the angels sing to the wondering sleepers. But those outside are not angels, as you will soon discover if you get up and let them in and then do your proper duty by bringing the cold pies from the pantry and setting out the decanter and beer jug! This is also a good old English custom, though it is not so well known as the former, to whom it gave an annual opportunity of illustrating the capacity of English stomachs to get away with incredibly large quantities of provisions; it is giving way now, like so many other nice things, before the march of old vandalism called modern improvements.

HIDDEN MUSIC OF THE WAITS.

But the "Waits"—wait until I tell you something about them. Why they are called "waits" is not known, but they are called "waits" because they are the troubadours to the troubadours. Possibly it is because they often have to wait a long time for the money they expect to get as their reward for making night hideous. They consist usually of strolling bands of wretched musicians, who proceed much as the carol singers. They are armed with clubs, and when they pass through the streets there is no danger of any one mistaking the noise they make for angel's music. Sometimes the reception they meet is quite warm, the contents of a hot water pitcher being emptied by a disturbed sleeper on their devoted heads, in which cases they are sure to go straight to seek other victims. London is the place to hear the "Waits" to the best advantage. Not unfrequently in this city they are accompanied in their nocturnal perambulations by bands of medical students, whose howlings, blending on the low-toned organ of the organ grinder, mingled trumpon and broken winded concert, may an effect not soon to be forgotten. Just here, before dismissing the "Waits," I should like to wait long enough for some one to explain to me why it is that on occasions like this medical students show such a ready faculty for making tools of themselves; but that is the best your reader can do, so I will not describe an English Christmas, so I must wait for another opportunity. A great time is Christmas among these people for

DISPLAYS OF FAT CATTLE.

To go through the markets for the next few weeks will be a rare treat. Dressed bullocks that weigh a ton apiece, and hogs that pull the scale at 800 pounds, and nutmegs that look as though they had been eaten everyday, but they are seen once a year in the meat markets of old England. And when the beef and mutton are brought out smoking hot, imbedded in rich fat and drenched with the beautiful brown gravy, which the Americans, with all their accomplishments, have not even heard of, you may be sure that another rare treat awaits you. No wonder that poets have sung the merits of these steaks of the English diet, and it is not at all a matter of surprise that Americans should be captivated by them. To be sure, it is a little annoying, after you have devoured the meat specialities, to be disappointed in the description of an English Christmas, so I must wait for another opportunity. A great time is Christmas among these people for

cooked by the wily saloon-keeper. What would the poor man be without friends!

A WORD TO MY JUVENILE READERS.

If you are thinking of emigrating to England—"don't, for if you do you will have to part with a dear old friend. I do not say that Santa Claus is unknown here to all, but he is certainly a stranger to the great mass of the little folks. The toy business is not a patch on what is done there. The Christmas trees are rarely known here in connection with Sunday schools. No wonder so many of the little brats turn out badly when their early training is so shamefully neglected at this point, and a little substantial indolence is led out to them to try to make up for it. Happily, though, you are not the only ones that set the streets of this metropolis as hot as the sun itself; our storm, for what could be expected of childhood left to grow up in this wicked world without the guiding and restraining influences of a Kris Kringle, and with an annual bag of candies to sweeten the bitter end. The boys in the cities, and who make some of the dandies, who would not lose the fun they get from the monkey on the stick, and the other nice Christmas things, stay in America, by all means, but older people, who have grown tired of annually bankrupting themselves for the benefit of their friends would do well here, for the majority of those old fogies would fail to afford such a most grateful change. Happily, an English Christmas does not require a fellow to

GIVE AWAY QUITE ALL HE HAS;

He may keep a little without being considered either mean or unfashionable.

This fact, I may mention, gives me hope,

of making lots of money this coming

Christmas, on the principle laid down by

the boy in his essay on pineapples,

that the people who have

had great many people live "by not

swallowing them." But don't imagine that gift-making is uncommon here at Christmas. You may not have to give your wife a seal-skin sash, or run the risk of a divorce suit; nor to make your wife's sister a present of a gold watch, and you must not get crusty if a few outside calls are made upon your purse. The day after Christmas is known here as

BOXING DAY.

The name is suggestive of a mild form of pugilism, and to some of us may bring unpleasant memories of sordid youthful tribulations. But the name is derived, I suppose, from the fact that, although few and unimportant are its adherents to-day, at one time bid fair to be the crowd of almost the whole civilized world. It was the belief of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, and had not the advancing armies of the Persians fallen before the phalanxes of the Greeks, the result of the war would have been far otherwise.

The Persians, too, were the first to

make use of the art of war,

and the Persians, too, were the first to

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